New Nouveau
Brunswick

The New Brunswick Economy

1991

A Report to the Legislative Assembly

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THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1991

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY

NEW BRUNSWICK STATISTICS AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

MARCH 1991

DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY....2

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY
1990 REVIEW....4
1991 OUTLOOK....6

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY
1990 REVIEW....10
1991 OUTLOOK....14

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY
1990 REVIEW....18
1991 OUTLOOK....25

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW
Agriculture....28
Fishing....29
Forestry....31
Manufacturing....35
Mining....39
Construction....42
Service Industries....45

CONCLUSION....50

STATISTICAL TABLES....52

KEY TO SYMBOLS

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
___	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential
*	N.B. Statistics Agency Estimate

JUNE 4TH, 1991 IS CENSUS DAY!

Remember this date and participate, as the Census population count is an important factor in the determination of federal Equalization and Established Program Funding to our Province. Furthermore, Census data is vital in developing and monitoring provincial social and economic programs.

SO ON JUNE 4TH - BE COUNTED!

1990 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	New Brunswick ($ Million) (unless stated)	% Change 1990/1989 N.B.	Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	11,708	5.2	4.0
- Constant $ (1981)	8,068	1.3	0.9
Total Personal Income	12,321	6.5	7.6
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	2,830	-3.6	-1.6
Exports	3,119	2.9	4.8
Housing Starts	2,683	-27.1	-15.7
Retail Trade	4,942	2.3	1.0
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	723.9	0.7	1.4
Labour Force ('000)	331	1.7	1.3
Employment ('000)	291	2.2	0.7
Unemployment ('000)	40	-1.4	9.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.1	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	59.8	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	886	2.5	..
Farm Cash Receipts	275	0.8	-3.7
Volume of Pulp and Paper Production	...	-13.5	...
Manufacturing Shipments	6,280	2.1	-3.0
Electric Energy Used (GW.H)	13,173	-2.5	-1.5
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	116.6	4.6	4.8

SUMMARY

Reflecting slowing economic conditions in the industrialized world, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have increased in New Brunswick by 1.3% in 1990, the eighth year of expansion since the 1981/82 recession. New Brunswick's growth rate was above Canada and the United States in 1990, both of which reported increases of 0.9%. Construction continued to be one of the strengths of the economy in 1990, while labour problems weakened output from the manufacturing and mining industries.

Output from the goods-producing industries is estimated to have risen 1.9%, compared to 1.0% for services. According to preliminary estimates recently released by Statistics Canada, the value of investment in the province fell 3.6%. However, spending on construction increased 10.3%. With interest rates unattractive and consumer confidence at low levels, housing starts fell 27.1% to 2,683.

Retail sales in New Brunswick increased 2.3% in 1990, compared to the 1.0% reported for Canada. The increase in the consumer price index averaged 4.6% in 1990, marking the fifth consecutive year of consumer inflation below the national average. The value of shipments from the manufacturing industry rose 2.1%, while shipments for Canada declined by 3.0%.

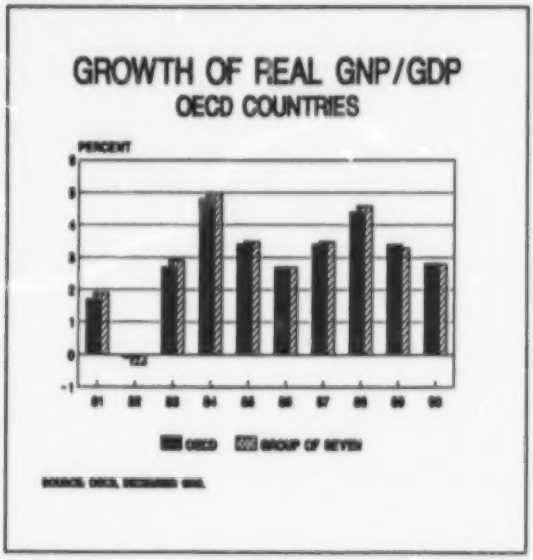
New Brunswick's labour force increased by 6,000 in 1990, leading to a record-high participation rate of 59.8%. Employment growth was the second highest among the provinces, at 2.2% (7,000 jobs), well above the 0.7% increase at the national level. Thus, the number of unemployed declined by 1,000 in 1990, causing the unemployment rate to fall to 12.1% from 12.5% in 1989.

With the economies of the United States, Canada and much of the industrialized world in recession for at least the first half of the year, provincial growth in real GDP is expected to slow to 0.7% in 1991, compared to a decline of 0.6% for Canada as a whole. With the cessation of military activity in the Persian Gulf, downward pressure on world oil prices can be expected. The labour problems in the mining industry will hopefully be settled early in the year to allow this sector to resume normal production, while construction activity is maintained by major projects in the utility and service sectors.

Employment growth is expected to be weaker than growth in the labour force, leading to a projected increase in the unemployment rate to 12.3%. The New Brunswick consumer price index is expected to increase by 5.8% in 1991 as the effects of the Goods and Services Tax are experienced.

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1990 REVIEW



From German unification to the Gulf war, major economic or political displacements were prevalent among the 24 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries in 1990. With most economies already weakening heading into the year, conditions were not improved by the increase in world oil prices and further economic uncertainty created by military activity in the Persian Gulf. Oil prices did trend downward at the end of the year, however, as production increases from other oil-producing nations offset embargoed shipments from Kuwait and Iraq. Among the seven major industrialized countries, real economic growth in the Japanese (6.1%) and West German (4.2%) economies fared better than in 1989. The United States (0.9%), Canada (0.9%) and the United Kingdom (1.6%) entered or approached mild recessionary phases brought on by the tight monetary policies initiated in 1989 to combat inflationary pressures from overheated economies.

Inflation in the OECD member countries rose 4.3% in 1990, the same rate of increase as in 1989. Employment growth was slow (1.3%) compared to the previous year (1.8%), but the average unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%, with most of the major European countries reporting modest declines as labour markets tightened.

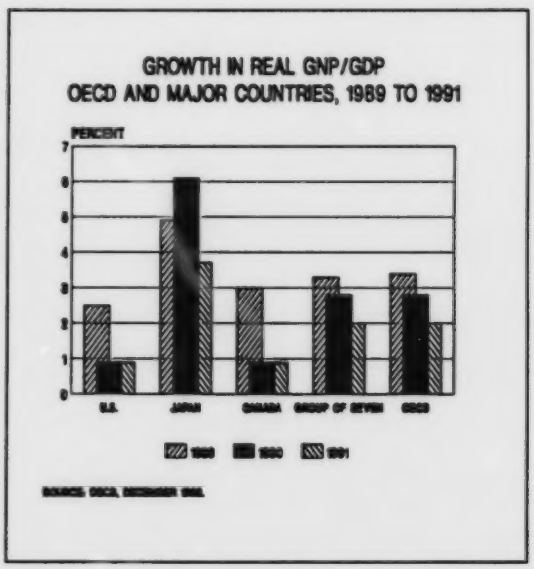
The West German economy experienced strong growth in 1990, led by a wave of consumer demand from the Eastern sector. Other European countries are worried that the borrowing to finance the unification will push German interest rates higher at a time when most are loosening monetary policy. In the United Kingdom, rising consumer inflation (9.5%) and wage settlements continued to be major problems as retail sales and business investment weakened in the second half of the year, pushing up the unemployment rate. Consumer inflation in France has levelled off at around 3.5%, allowing for a possible decline in interest rates to stimulate the economy. Increasing government budget deficits and continued strong inflation plagued the Italian economy, with large government spending cuts probable in the new year.

Rising inflation has kept the Bank of Japan from lowering interest rates to follow the U.S. discount rate. Japan's dependence on imported oil and the run-up in prices had a serious effect on inflation and imports. Signs of

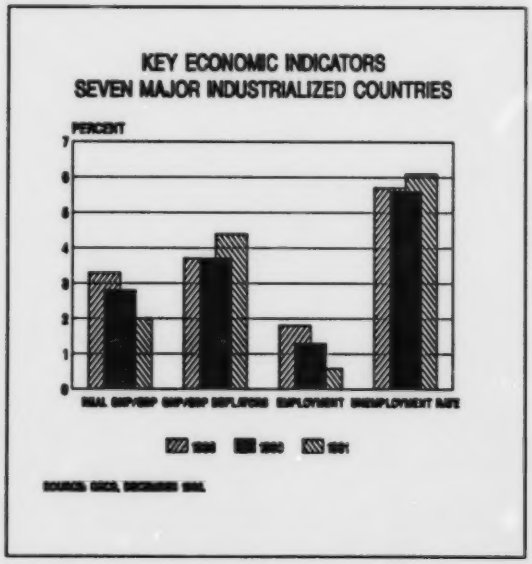
slower economic output as a result of the tight monetary policy were evident late in the year. With the U.S. economy sliding into recession, the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate to provide more liquidity in the system and forestall a possible credit crunch brought on by cautious lending practises at most banks. Industrial production, especially in the auto and heavy machinery industries, weakened, with capital spending and personal consumption flat. Real economic output in the United States was estimated to have increased 0.9% in 1990, down from 2.5% in 1989. The unemployment rate rose from 5.3% to 5.5%, while the pace of consumer inflation quickened to 5.4% from 4.8% in 1989, largely the result of higher oil prices late in the year.

1991 OUTLOOK

Forecasts of economic activity in 1991 are tempered by the Persian Gulf crisis. The quick resolution to the crisis could lead to a drop in inflation and interest rates and provide a needed boost to consumer spending and business investment. Rebuilding the Kuwaiti and Iraqi economies should provide a



positive impetus to Western nations (especially the U.S.) over the next several years. War damage to petroleum facilities, health and education centres and telecommunication and electric power networks has been extensive. The OECD expects economic growth among its member countries to slow to 2.0% in 1991, down from 2.8% in 1990. All group of seven countries will report slower output, especially the U.S., Canada and the United Kingdom all of whom will have real growth below 1.0%. However, forecasts of more recent edition by other organizations present a more pessimistic picture, with real output expected to be slightly negative in Canada and the U.S. in 1991.



Consumer prices among the group of seven countries are expected to increase substantially in 1991 as a result of the Gulf war. Employment growth will be especially weak in 1991 (0.6%) with average unemployment rates rising from 5.6% in 1990 to 6.1% in 1991. Countries with noticeable weakness in the labour market include Canada and the U.S.

The economic outlook for most Eastern European countries and the USSR is bleak over the short-term. The switch from centrally-planned economies to market-based systems has caused serious displacement of output and employment. Unemployment rates have risen substantially in most countries while inflation, especially in the food and fuel categories, has accelerated sharply as price support systems are ended.

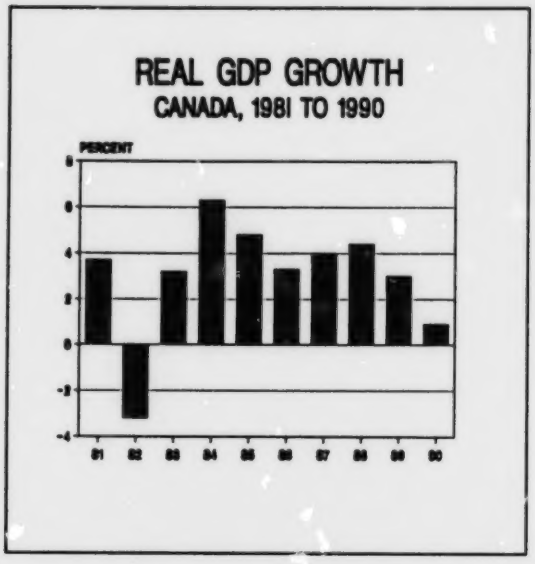
The U.S. is expected to experience a short recession (late 1990 and early 1991) with total loss in real GNP estimated at 1.0%. Mitigating factors include declining interest rates, a weakening dollar and comparatively low industrial inventories. The Federal Reserve has hinted that further interest rate reductions could be forthcoming. Capital spending will be weak in 1991. Employment growth will be sluggish at best, and a slight increase in the unemployment rate probable. Inflation can be expected to rise slightly, assuming no further increase in oil prices. For all of 1991, real growth in GNP is now expected to be marginal at best.

Problems in the U.S. banking industry deepened in 1990, with several major lending institutions experiencing financial difficulties that can be expected to carry over into 1991. The large federal budget deficit remains a drag on the economy. In October 1990, Congress passed a new

package to reduce the deficit by a cumulative $492 billion over the next five years by a combination of tax increases and program expenditure cuts. Military expenditures in the Gulf may cause targets for this fiscal year to be postponed. The Bush Administration estimated a deficit of approximately $318 billion for fiscal 1991, following the $220 billion shortfall of 1990.

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1990 REVIEW

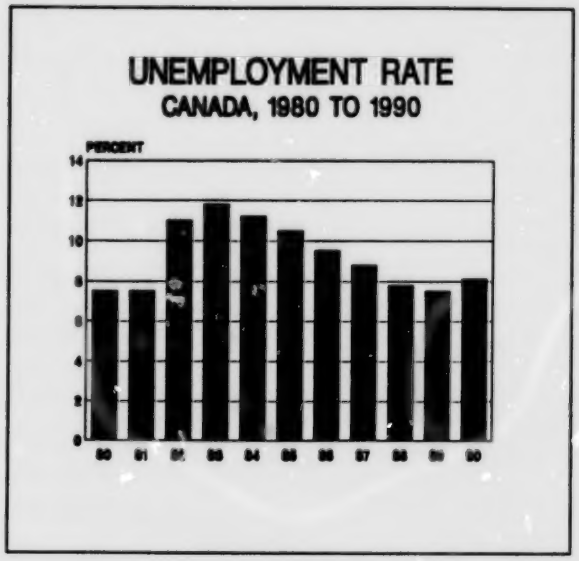


A sharp decline in economic activity in Ontario and Quebec, especially in the manufacturing and construction industries, has led the Canadian economy into a recession. Despite an estimated annual increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 0.9% for 1990, real GDP on a quarter-to-quarter basis declined in the second, third and fourth quarters of the year. In nominal terms, GDP increased 4.0%, considerably slower than the 8.0% in 1989.

Most Canadian economic indicators reported a weaker performance in 1990. Low consumer confidence and demand, despite some reductions in interest rates late in the year, led to a weak increase in real personal expenditures and a

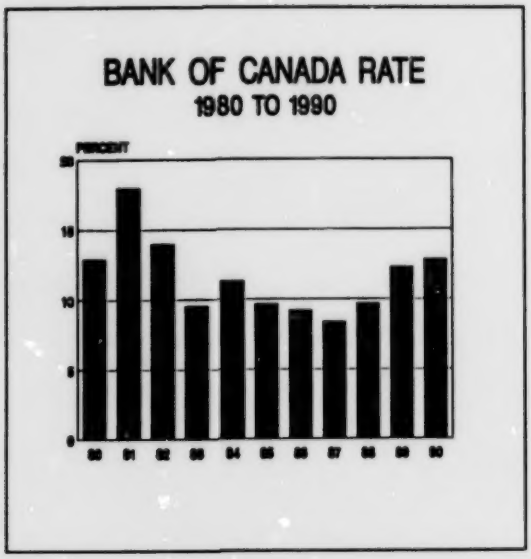
sharp decline in residential investment. Real non-residential investment was down slightly from 1989. As a consequence of the recession, a record 54,424 consumers and businesses went bankrupt in Canada in 1990, up 43% from 1989. The value of goods and services exported from Canada increased 3.5% in 1990, despite the strong dollar. With slower investment and consumer demand, imports rose only marginally. In terms of industry output, growth of 1.7% from the provision of services offset a decrease of 1.0% in goods production.

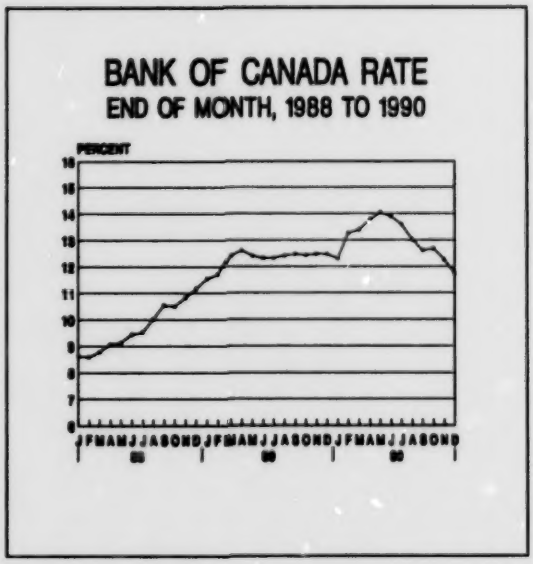
Canada's consumer price index increased by 4.8% in 1990, down from 5.0% in 1989, but above the 1984 to 1988 average of 4.2%. Consumer prices for housing, clothing and tobacco and alcohol products grew at slower rates than the previous year. Increased prices for petroleum products due to the Gulf war are expected to have a stronger effect early in 1991 due to Canada's inventory pricing system that costs on a "first in-first out" method delaying both price increases and decreases. On a provincial basis, consumer prices rose the fastest in Alberta (5.8%) and slowest in Newfoundland and Quebec, both with a 4.3% increase.



Labour force data for 1990 show that the economic recession had differing impacts on the various provinces of Canada. Reflecting the economic downturn experienced by the central regions of Canada, the unemployment rate for Ontario rose from 5.1% in 1989 to 6.3% in 1990. Quebec's unemployment rate increased from 9.3% to 10.1%. Five provinces (British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta) reported lower unemployment rates than in 1989. Employment increased 0.7% in Canada, down from 2.0% in 1989. Only Ontario reported a decrease (-0.2%) in employment from 1989.

Wage increases resulting from major collective bargaining agreements averaged 5.7% in 1990, following increases of 4.4% and 5.3% in 1988 and 1989, respectively. Increases were led by British Columbia (6.9%), Ontario (6.7%) and the Atlantic Provinces (6.3%). Public sector wage increases averaged 5.6%, slightly below the private sector increase of 5.9%.





In relation to the U.S. currency, the Canadian dollar increased in value despite a downward trend in interest rates, from 84.2 cents U.S. in January to 86.2 cents at year-end. The dollar reached a twelve-year high of nearly 88.6 cents U.S. in August. The spread between Canadian and U.S. interest rates has narrowed somewhat but the U.S. has also dropped rates in an effort to pump more money into the economy to lessen its recessionary problems. The Bank of Canada rate started the year at 12.47% and peaked at 14.05% at the end of May before declining to 11.72% by the end of December.

1991 OUTLOOK

The economies of Canada and the United States are expected to remain in recession until at least mid-1991. Despite the loosening of monetary policy through interest rate reductions, weak consumer spending and business investment are anticipated, especially with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in January. Real GDP is expected to fall 0.6% in 1991, the first decline since 1982 when real GDP fell 3.2%.

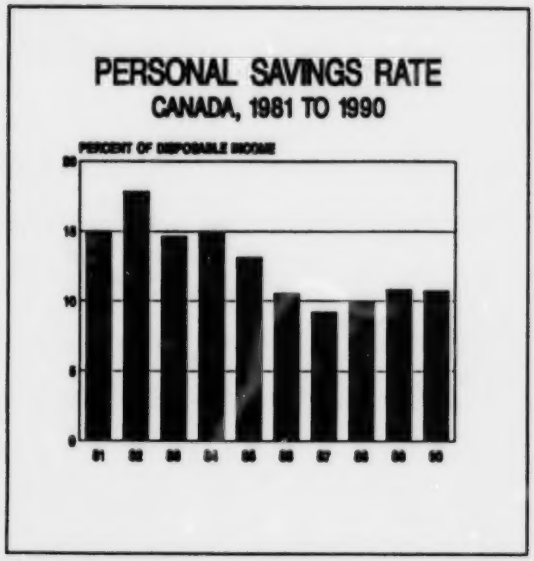
The consumer price index is forecast to rise 5.8% in 1991. According to the Federal Department of Finance in the February budget, the introduction of the GST will be responsible for 1.3 percentage points of the increase in the CPI. Wage settlements averaged 5.7% in 1990 and future settlements could be higher as employees bargain to offset the inflationary aspects of the GST. However, the weak economic climate and higher unemployment rates may rule out major wage gains in 1991. Federal public service wage restraints announced in the February 1991 budget could also serve to push down increases in both the public and private sectors.

The level of employment is expected to fall (-1.0%) in 1991 as the recession weakens further the Central Canadian goods-producing industries and the impact of this weakening

spreads over the rest of the country. The annual unemployment rate could reach 10.0%, the highest since 1985.

The 1990/91 recession is expected to be shorter and less severe than the 1981/82 recession which lasted for six quarters and resulted in a total decline in real GDP of approximately 5.4%. Most forecasts of the duration of the 1990/91 downturn are of four quarters (second quarter 1990 to the end of the first quarter 1991) with a total contraction of 2.0 to 2.5 percent.

Labour force data for January and February 1991 suggested that the economy may be in a deeper recession than originally thought. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of employed Canadians dropped by 90,000 in January and a further 61,000 in February. The unemployment rate rose to 10.2% in February from 9.7% in January and 9.3% in December. Most job losses were in the service sector, traditionally relatively immune to recession. Central Canada continued to feel the brunt of the job losses, as Metro Toronto's unemployment rate rose to 9.8% in February from 4.5% in February of 1990.



Recovery from this recession may be at a much slower pace than in 1981/82. Strong increases in consumer spending and business and residential investment typically lead an economy out of recession. While a continued downward trend in interest rates can be expected in 1991, personal savings rates (the proportion of personal disposable income consumers have left after purchases of goods and services and transfers to governments) have fallen from nearly 18% in 1982 to an estimated 9-10% in 1991. Despite the Bank of Canada rate falling below 10%, consumers may be reluctant to spend in the face of record-high levels of consumer debt. Foreign demand for Canadian products is also expected to be weak, especially in the U.S. given the state of its economy. Housing starts are expected to fall to approximately 152,000 in 1991, down from 181,630 in 1990 and 215,382 in 1989, leading to further unemployment in the construction industry. The corporate profit picture is not anticipated to be as bad in 1991 as in 1990, since profits tend to bottom-out before the rest of the economy.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1989 TO 1991

	1989	1990	1991[1]
	(percentage change)		
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	8.0	4.0	3.4
GDP Deflator	4.8	3.1	4.0
GDP ($1986)	3.0	0.9	-0.6
Personal Expenditures	3.8	1.3	0.3
Government Current Expenditures	2.6	3.9	1.5
Non-Residential Investment	5.4	-0.8	-4.0
Residential Investment	2.4	-6.1	-12.0
Exports	0.7	3.5	0.5
Imports	5.1	0.3	-0.3
Personal Income	9.0	7.6	7.0
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	-4.9	-19.2	-7.0
Consumer Price Index	5.0	4.8	5.8
Employment	2.0	0.7	-1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	8.1	10.0

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[1] Projections

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1990 REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick economy experienced weaker growth in 1990, after enjoying several years of solid expansion. The rate of growth, as measured by real Gross Domestic Product, has been estimated at 1.3% after adjustment for inflation. This follows an increase of 2.2% for 1989.

The weakness of the economy was centered primarily in the forest-related and mining industries, while healthy growth was registered in construction. After adjustment for inflation, the goods-producing industries are estimated to have grown by 1.9%, compared to 1.7% in 1989, while services grew by 1.0%, down from 2.5% in the previous year.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current dollars is estimated to have increased by 5.2% in 1990, as corporate profits dropped significantly, while labour income rose modestly. Compared to Canada, however, New Brunswick faired better as the nation's GDP rose by an estimated 4.0% during the past year. Led by government transfer payments and investment income, personal income rose an estimated 6.5%,

compared to 7.6% for Canada. Personal income per capita in 1990 represented 75.9% of the Canadian average.

On the expenditure side of the provincial economic accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services increased by 5.8%, with goods rising by 4.0% and services by 8.2%. Current expenditures on goods and services[1] by all three levels of government increased by 6.9%, compared to 6.8% in 1989. Investment in New Brunswick fell by 3.6% in 1990, despite a 10.3% rise in spending on construction activity.

EXPORTS

The value of exports from New Brunswick in 1990 increased 2.9% to a level of approximately $3.1 billion. Foreign shipments of food and beverage products rose 9.1%, despite a 1.8% decline in fish exports. Exports increased for lumber (5.2%) and paper and paperboard (1.4%) products, while mineral and woodpulp shipments declined 6.9% and 9.9%, respectively.

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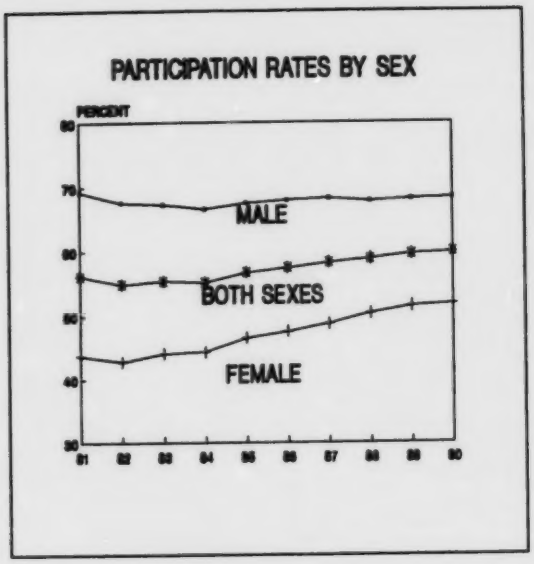
1 This represents roughly 47% of government current spending and does not include subsidies, transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, nor capital expenditures.

The major trading partner for New Brunswick continues to be the United States, the destination of over 66% of total exports in 1990, up from 62% in 1989. Shipments to the U.S. increased 9.5% to a level of $2.1 billion and offset decreases with other countries. Accounting for this large increase was a 45.9% rise in mineral fuels (largely petroleum products). Shipments to Japan, our second largest trading partner at $171 million, decreased 19.7%, while exports fell to the United Kingdom (-8.2%), West Germany (-8.4%) and Belgium (-19.3%).

PRICES

The increase in the consumer price index (CPI) for New Brunswick averaged 4.6% in 1990, marking the fifth consecutive year in which consumer inflation has been below the Canadian average. Of the seven major components of the CPI, consumer prices increased at a faster rate than the previous year for food (5.2%), housing (4.1%) and health and personal care (4.8%). The remaining components showed slower rates of increase than in 1989: clothing (2.8%), transportation (4.6%), recreation, reading and education (3.0%) and tobacco and alcohol products (10.3%).

LABOUR FORCE

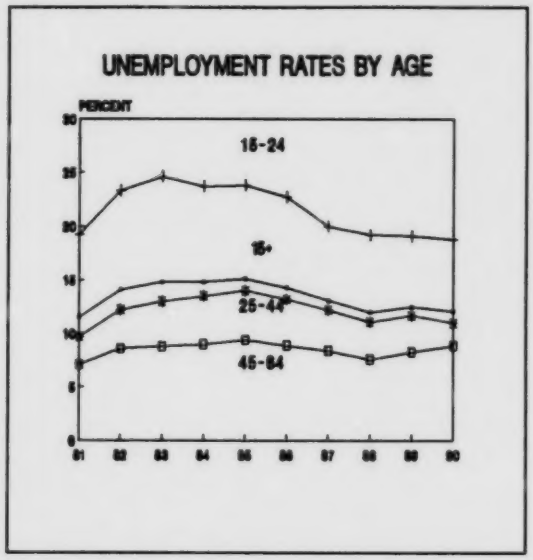


New Brunswick's labour force increased 1.7% in 1990, following a 2.1% increase in 1989. The annual labour force participation rate (59.8%) continued to rise while the national level was unchanged at 67.0%. The monthly provincial participation rate declined towards the end of 1990 and fell in December to a level similar to early 1989.

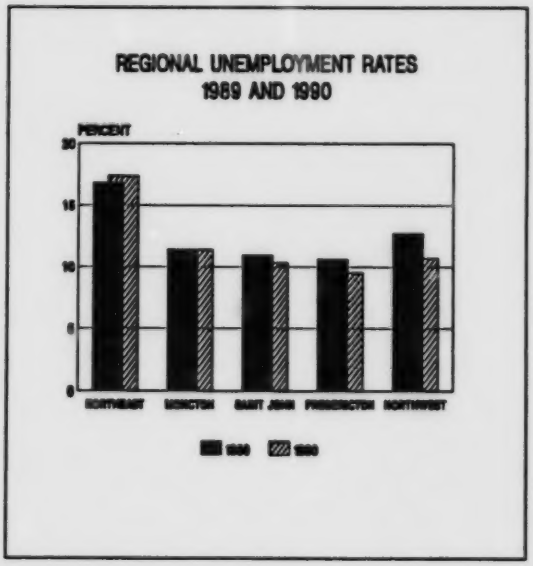
Total employment increased by 7,000 to 291,000. New Brunswick had the second highest growth in employment (2.2%) among the provinces. Male employment rose by 4,000 in 1990 after recording no change in 1989. The number of employed females increased by 2,000, lower than the 4,000 rise in 1989. Employment levels rose for all age groups except for the 15-24 year olds which had a decline of 1,000 in 1990.

There were employment gains in 1990 for the trade (6,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (2,000), construction and service (1,000 each) industries. The finance, insurance and real estate and public

administration industries experienced declines in employment of 1,000 and 2,000, respectively.



The number of unemployed in New Brunswick fell 1.4% (1,000) to 40,000. The unemployment rate averaged 12.1% in 1990, compared to 12.5% in 1989. Male unemployment declined by 1,000 to 12.0% (after increasing by 2,000 in 1989) while the female unemployment level was unchanged.

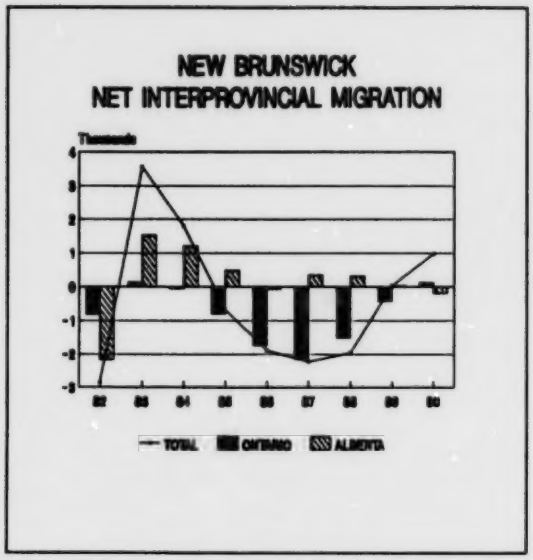


On a regional basis, the unemployment rate increased only in the Northeast. The Northwest was the only region to exhibit a lower participation rate compared to 1989. Employment levels in the Saint John region increased by 3,000 in 1990, while the Northeast, Moncton and Fredericton regions each reported growth of 1,000.

Economic recessions have traditionally impacted quickly and negatively on the labour market. Employment losses in Canada between the April seasonally adjusted level (the recession started in the second quarter of 1990) and the December level totaled 1.6% (198,000 jobs). Comparable data for New Brunswick show a decline of 2.0%, or 6,000 jobs. Data for the first nine months of the 1981/82 recession showed deeper declines at both the Canada and New Brunswick levels. Between August 1981 and April 1982, employment fell by 3.0% (331,000 jobs) in Canada and 4.3% (11,000 jobs) in New Brunswick. At its lowest point in the last recession (November 1982), employment had declined 5.5% (612,000 jobs) in Canada and 6.3% (16,000 jobs) in New Brunswick.

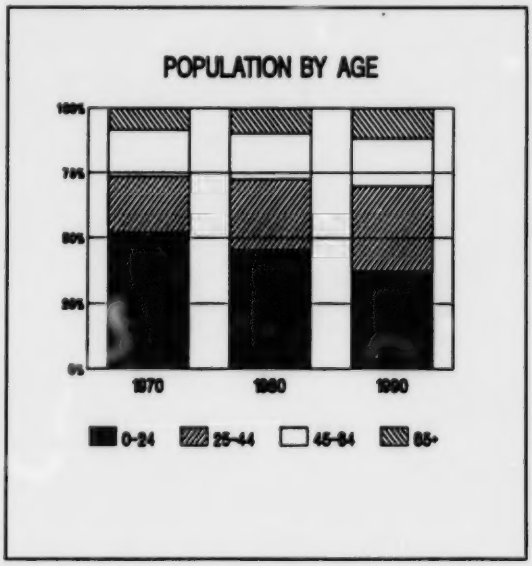
POPULATION

As of June 1990, New Brunswick's population was estimated to be 723,900, an increase of 0.7% over 1989. Stronger growth has been experienced over the past two years due to positive net migration, a shift from the negative levels of approximately 2,000 annually experienced during the mid-1980's to a positive 1,000 last year. During the year ending May 31, 1990, the natural increase in the population was just over 4,000. The number of live births declined 2.0% to 9,623 while the number of deaths rose 1.8% to 5,587.



New Brunswick last experienced positive net migration in 1983/84. It was one of three provinces to display positive net interprovincial migration during 1989/90 with net gains to New Brunswick from all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia. Migration between New Brunswick and Alberta had been on the plus side for the previous three years. Results for 1989/90 also showed a shift in the pattern between New Brunswick and Ontario which was last positive in 1982/83.

The median age of the population was 32.4 years in 1990, a significant increase from 27.5 years in 1980 and 23.4 years in 1970. Twenty years ago our youth (0-24 years) made up over 50% of the total population; in 1990 it was 37.3%.



1991 OUTLOOK

Weaker economic growth is forecast for New Brunswick in 1991 as the economies of the major industrialized countries continue to soften. The strength of the New Brunswick economy will especially be affected by the ongoing recession in the New England states, the province's most important export market. Slower rates of growth in the export-oriented industries will, in turn, impact on employment, income and personal expenditures.

New Brunswick's real Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase by 0.7% in 1991. Economic output will slow in nearly all industries. Capital investment is expected to be slightly higher (0.4%) than in 1990, as construction on the energy facilities in Belledune and Millbank continues. These projects, combined with ongoing spending by the Province on highways, schools and hospitals, will offset declines in the other sectors.

Nominal Gross Domestic Product is expected to increase 5.8%, with growth coming from labour income and investment income, while corporate profits continue to slide. Personal income is projected to rise 6.9% in 1991, supported by a 9.6% increase in interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income and a 7.3% rise in government transfer payments to persons.

Personal expenditures on goods and services are forecast to rise by 6.2% in nominal terms in 1991, giving a very small increase after adjustment for inflation. As a result of the implementation of the federal Goods and Services Tax, the New Brunswick consumer price index is expected to rise by 5.8% in 1991. Government current expenditures on goods and services are anticipated to grow by 5.3%, while final domestic demand is projected to increase by 4.9%.

With the weakening economy, employment is forecast to grow at a much slower pace in 1991 (0.7%) than in the past six years, during which employment growth averaged 2.8%. However, with the labour force expected to increase at a rate barely higher than employment, the unemployment rate should rise only modestly to 12.3% from 12.1% recorded in 1990.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
	(percent change unless indicated)				
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	7.7	8.0	7.3	5.2	5.8
GDP (real)	4.5	3.6	2.2	1.3	0.7
Personal Expenditures	6.5	7.5	7.3	5.8	6.2
Government Expenditures	5.0	7.9	6.8	6.9	5.3
Capital Formation	5.2	16.2	14.6	-3.6	0.4
Income					
Personal Income	7.1	8.3	7.5	6.5	6.9
Labour Income	8.1	9.0	8.2	6.0	6.5
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	29.0	2.9	1.0	-15.1	-6.7
Population & Labour Market					
Population, Total[2]	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
Population, 15+	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9
Labour Force	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9
Employment	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	0.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.1	12.0	12.5	12.1	12.3
Participation Rate (%)	58.2	58.8	59.5	59.8	59.9
Other					
CPI (New Brunswick)	2.8	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.8
Retail Trade	9.0	8.6	5.1	2.3	4.6

[1]Projections
[2]As of June 1

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts for New Brunswick during 1990 rose by 0.8% to $275 million. This increase was surpassed only by British Columbia (1.5%) and Newfoundland and Quebec each at 1.2%, while the Canadian average declined by 3.7%. Crop receipts increased 3.5% while livestock receipts rose 2.0%. Realized net farm income for 1990 has been estimated by Agriculture Canada at a marginal increase of 0.6% from 1989.

Total livestock and livestock products reported a 2.0% increase in receipts and accounted for 54.6% of the total receipts. The largest contributor in terms of dollars was the dairy products sector (39.2%) with an increase of 0.8%. Poultry sales increased 6.3%, while cattle and calves went up by 8.6%. Receipts for hogs registered a 5.3% decrease.

Total crop receipts increased 3.5%. Receipts for potatoes, which accounted for 66.2% of total crop receipts, increased 3.5%. Poor harvest conditions have been blamed for an approximate 3% loss in production. According to the New Brunswick Potato Agency, almost half of the potato crop presently goes for processing within the province. With the construction of the $50 million Cavendish Farms processing plant expected to be operational in 1992, the proportion of

potatoes used for processing should increase significantly. Receipts for fruits increased 10.0%, while vegetables rose 7.7%.

The agriculture industry in New Brunswick is expected to be somewhat weaker in 1991 with cash receipts down 4.9%, due to an expected 9.7% decrease in crop receipts. Realized net farm income is projected by Agriculture Canada to decline 22.7% in 1991. Contributing to this expected decrease in farm income for 1991 are increases in operating expenses, building and machinery expenses and labour costs.

FISHING

According to preliminary estimates for 1990, fish landings by New Brunswick fishermen increased 13.5% in value over 1989 to $99.5 million, as higher prices for some species offset low landings for others. Among the major species, the value of lobster, scallops, herring and cod landings increased, while crab fell. In volume terms, landings rose 1.5%.

In an effort to replenish stocks, the crab fishing season in the southwestern part of the Gulf region opened last April with a global quota set at a low 7 000 metric tonnes for New Brunswick and Quebec fishermen. Preliminary figures from Fisheries and Oceans indicate that New

Brunswick fishermen landed 4 289 metric tonnes, the same volume as in 1989, but prices received were lower, averaging $1.11 per pound compared to $1.30 in 1989. The positive aspect to the 1990 crab fishing season was some indication of a recovery in stocks.

The spring lobster season was disappointing as landings were reported lower than in 1989, while prices remained depressed as a result of the inventory held over from 1989. However, the situation improved slightly during the fall season in the southeastern part of the province as prices moved somewhat higher. The winter lobster season in the Bay of Fundy was satisfactory in terms of landings but prices have been weak.

Because of a lack of resource and the small size of the fish landed, the groundfish industry witnessed another year of low quantities landed (down 10.3%). However, prices showed some improvement as the value of landings rose by 11.5% during that period. As for other fish species (pelagic and crustaceans), low prices were reported for herring and shrimp, which continue to suffer from weak markets in Japan (herring) and increased overall competition (shrimp), while the news from the scallop industry remains positive. For the last two years, the industry has enjoyed good landings and prices. This trend is expected to hold in 1991, though landings will likely be lower.

Despite lower prices in comparison to those prevailing a few years ago, the aquaculture industry continues to grow rapidly. Sales for 1990 have been estimated at $75 million, an increase of 50.0% over 1989. There are currently 54 approved salmon culture sites in the province. The 48 active ones employ between 500 and 600 people. Although demand is expected to remain strong, prices are not likely to increase much this year due to intensifying competition, especially in the U.S. market.

For 1991, slight improvements are expected for the lobster and crab fisheries as inventory surpluses will likely be gone in the case of lobster, while an increase of 3 000 metric tonnes in the global quota has been announced for the crab fishery.

FORESTRY

The province's forest-related industries went through a difficult year in 1990 as the overall slowdown in the economies of our export destinations (especially the Northeastern United States), in conjunction with the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, dampened sales of New Brunswick forest products. For 1990, the value of shipments from the wood industries suffered a drop of 7.5%, mostly the result of poor housing starts in Canada and in the

Northeastern states, while shipments from the paper and allied industries declined by 4.9%. In volume terms, New Brunswick pulp and paper production declined by 13.5% during the year.

Strikes at the province's two newsprint mills also contributed to the decline in shipments from the paper and allied industries. In Dalhousie, the C.P. Forest Products Inc. mill (NBIP) was affected by a three-month strike (from Sept. 12 to Dec. 23) involving 950 workers, while a strike at Irving Paper (450 workers), which began in April of 1990 was settled late in February 1991.

During the past year, newsprint prices rebounded after declining steadily since the second quarter of 1988. A June list price increase of U.S. $35 per metric tonne was followed by an additional $35 increase in January of this year. Because of the ongoing strikes in Eastern Canada, the prevailing price structure is expected to hold for the first part of 1991. However, with newspaper ad linage falling both in Canada and the United States and new capacity starting up in the coming months, prices are expected to come under pressure in the latter half of the year.

After remaining at record levels during the first half of 1990, pulp prices started on a downward path during the second half of the year, despite producers taking increased

downtime. Further declines are expected this year as world pulp capacity increases by about 5.9% and overall demand tapers off. Pulp producers in New Brunswick have already been feeling the effects of these unfavourable conditions as temporary shutdowns occurred at the St. Anne-Nackawic and Atholville pulp mills during 1990.

Prices for coated and uncoated paper products have also shown signs of softening during the past year (especially in the last quarter), as price discounting occurred for most grades. For 1991, demand is expected to weaken in step with the slowing of the economy, resulting in additional downward pressure on prices.

In 1990, several investment projects undertaken in previous years became operational. Repap's $370 million second coated paper machine in Newcastle started up in December 1989 and gradually increased production throughout 1990. In addition, Repap completed a $64 million investment in a new recovery boiler at its kraft pulp mill in the summer. The new boiler is expected to significantly reduce sulphur emissions from the mill. Repap is considering an expansion to its ALCELL mini-pulp mill, although no official commitment has been made by the company to this $300 million project for the Miramichi.

In Dieppe, Irving Tissue inaugurated its $30 million tissue converter facility in September. The plant produces tissue products under the Majesta label and employs approximately 125 workers. In Atholville, Fraser installed an $8.5 million chlorine-free bleaching process at its pulp mill. The process was operational when production resumed in November, after a three-and-a-half-month shutdown.

After suffering a severe decline (19.7%) in production in 1989, the lumber industry continued to be affected by poor market conditions. Sawn lumber production barely exceeded 1989 as housing starts plunged in Canada and the New England states. Poor market conditions in the wood industries also contributed to the closing of the Burchill plywood mill in Nelson-Miramichi, resulting in the loss of 130 direct jobs to the area.

During the past year several investment projects were undertaken and/or completed in the wood industries. The $28 million Harkema (now Acuma) presswood pallet plant built in Grand Falls was completed and production began in mid-October. In St. Stephen, the $17.5 million Flakeboard Ltd. expansion is underway and should be completed in the first half of 1991, while in Morrison Cove, Atlantic Waferboard completed a $5 million modernization program which should improve the plant's competitiveness in the panel board

industry. Atlantic Waferboard employs directly 150 workers in the Miramichi area.

The outlook for the wood industries in 1991 is for continued weakness in output as housing starts remain depressed in Canada and the United States. The U.S. accounted for approximately 62% of the province's foreign lumber exports in 1990, a share which has been as high as 83% in recent years.

MANUFACTURING

The province's manufacturing sector experienced slower growth in demand in 1990 as the total value of manufacturing shipments rose a modest 2.1% during the year, compared to 5.5% for 1989. Healthy increases were recorded in the food (5.9%), beverage (7.5%) and fabricated metal product (27.3%) industries, which offset declines in wood (-7.5%) and paper and allied (-4.9%). Declines were also registered in plastics (-4.0%) and chemicals (-9.6%), while moderate growth occurred in printing and publishing (3.7%) and machinery (0.6%). Despite a drop in shipments in some industries, manufacturing employment averaged 37,000 in 1990, the same level as in 1989.

For the miscellaneous group of industries, shipments were up 7.8% and accounted for 30.8% of total manufacturing

shipments. Comprising the industries in this group are a few large producers, such as the Irving Oil refinery, the Saint John shipyard and the Brunswick Mining and Smelting lead smelter.

During the past year, several investment projects, in addition to the ones mentioned previously in the forestry section, have been announced or have come on stream. In the food and beverage industry, Ganong Bros. officially opened its new $12 million confectionery plant in St. Stephen in June, while Cavendish Farms announced in September the construction of a $50 million potato processing plant for the Grand Falls area, with start-up scheduled for 1992. When in production, the plant will provide 150 direct jobs to the local economy.

The province's food and beverage output capacity will also expand as a result of the construction by Baxter Foods Ltd. of a $4 million bottling and margarine plant in Sussex. Construction began in October and should be completed in the fall of this year. The project will create 10 new production jobs. The announcement was welcome news to a town that went through a twenty-week strike at Canada Packers, involving 100 workers. These expansions will help mitigate the negative impact on the industry of the closure of the Star-Kist tuna plant in Bayside and the reduced operations at the Simon's meat packing plant in Fredericton.

In the province's electrical products industry, TFE Industries Ltd. moved into its new 12,000 square-feet facility in Oromocto before Christmas and currently employs 26 people in the assembly of personal computers. Oracle Audio Corporation, a high tech turntable manufacturer, started production in Edmundston last summer with 16 people. Employment could reach 50 when in full production. In March, the Square D electrical breaker manufacturing plant in Edmundston closed its doors, resulting in the loss of 156 jobs in the area, while in November, the Northern Telecom switching component plant in Saint John stopped production, putting 122 people out of work.

In the textile industry, the $30 million Wink plant in Caraquet officially opened in October with 120 employees, but employment should reach 160 at full production. Production will also expand in the province's clothing industry with the opening this year of a new glove factory (Atlantic Canada Textiles Manufacturing Company) in Chipman. The factory will provide 40 full-time jobs to a municipality that lost an equal number of jobs when the L.E. Shaw brick factory closed in February of last year.

In the fabricated metal product industries, the $14.8 million Ampal Pallets Inc. plant in Saint John started production last summer, while in Campbellton, New Brunswick

Rasakti Inc. officially opened a new precision tooling plant in May. Employment at the plant is expected to reach 34 by 1992.

Also in the fabricated metal product industries, York-Tek upgraded their manufacturing facilities by moving the company's precision machining division from Saint John to Oromocto. New equipment enables the company to expand its markets into sub-contracting defence-related high precision machining for General Motors Corp. Employment at the company is now up to 50. In the machinery industry, Thomas Equipment completed a $5 million expansion to its facilities in Centreville. Employment increased from approximately 190 to 225 workers, but because of reduced demand due to the slowing economy, 75 workers were temporarily laid off in the last quarter of 1990.

In the transportation equipment industry, output growth continued to be supported by the patrol frigate construction program. In addition to building three of the first six frigates, the Saint John shipbuilding facility is undertaking the construction of all six frigates from the second contract worth $2.7 billion and scheduled for completion in 1996. The first frigate built by Saint John Shipbuilding Ltd., the Halifax, is undergoing sea trials and should be delivered to the Navy this spring.

During the past year, new capacity was added to the refined petroleum product industry as Irving Oil completed the construction of a new $60 million alkylation plant at the company's refinery in Saint John. The new plant produces a high octane gasoline component and has been in operation since mid-September.

The outlook for the manufacturing industries is for continued slow growth in 1991 as the weakness in the wood and paper and allied industries, which together account for approximately 40% of total manufacturing shipments, will persist for at least the remainder of the year.

MINING

The New Brunswick mining industry experienced a difficult year in 1990, with mineral prices for most commodities sliding late in the year but remaining at profitable levels for most producers. A strike at Brunswick Mining and Smelting put approximately 25% of the province's mining employees out of work for the latter half of the year and weakening mineral prices led to the closure of two mines. On the positive side, a large new base metal deposit may have been discovered in the northwest section of the province and production was added from the Heath Steele and NovaGold mines.

Despite the problems in the industry, the total value of mineral production was estimated at $886.1 million, up 2.5% from 1989. The value of metallic minerals produced, which represented 67.3% of total value, rose 2.3% to $596 million. Largely the result of the strike at Brunswick and a downward trend in prices, the values of lead, silver and copper produced fell, while the opening of Heath Steele and NovaGold, respectively, led to increased values of zinc and gold output. Production of non-metallic minerals rose 2.2% and accounted for 23.3% of the total value of output. The value of fuels produced increased 10.8% while structural materials rose marginally.

The strike by approximately 1,100 employees at the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd. base metal mine and 400 employees at its lead smelter started in July and has continued into 1991. Since the strike began, production at both operations has been maintained at 25-30% of capacity. For the year, earnings at BMS were down 15.8% to $25 million from the $29.7 million reported in 1989. Production problems, combined with weakening zinc prices, led Breakwater Resources to suspend operations at its Caribou lead-zinc-silver mine in October. The Dominion Explorers antimony mine closed in January as international prices for its product plummeted.

The Heath Steele base metal mine has exceeded production targets since its reopening in August of 1989. The mine, which originally closed in 1983, presently employs 284 and has reserves expected to last until at least 1997. Operations at NovaGold's Murray Brook Mine in Restigouche County are progressing as expected. The open pit gold and silver mine currently provides employment for 60 people, with an expansion possible if plans to develop a copper ore body below the precious metal deposit receive environmental approval. NovaGold also has discovered a possible major lead-zinc deposit at Sewell Brook, located northeast of Plaster Rock. Very high grade samples have been delineated with more exploration work being undertaken. Amberquest Resources Ltd. has entered into an agreement to allow it to activate the Gordex Minerals Cape Spencer gold recovery plant as the initial step in a proposal to resume production at Gordex's open pit gold leaching operation.

Production of potash at the province's two Kings County mines continued, but prices and markets have not been strong. Exports of potash from New Brunswick totalled $117.7 million during 1990, down 6.4% from the $125.7 million reported in 1989.

Production of coal in New Brunswick increased from 520 000 tonnes to 550 000 tonnes during 1990. Construction of a new $19 million dragline in Minto as well as continued

exploration of the Kent County coal fields have been announced by the New Brunswick Coal company.

In September 1990, a new five-year $10 million Canada-New Brunswick Cooperation Agreement on Minerals was signed. Under the agreement, particular attention will be given to projects which address the objectives of improved competitiveness, increasing the understanding of, and reducing the impact of, the mineral industry on the environment, and increasing the inventory of base-metal reserves.

The outlook for the New Brunswick mining industry continues to be positive. Total output should rise in 1991, assuming the BMS strike is settled early in the year. Most base metal prices are expected to remain near end-of-1990 levels through 1991 as the economic slowdown in the industrialized countries weakens demand in the construction and automobile industries and production disruptions cease at various international locations, leading to over-supply in some commodities.

CONSTRUCTION

Despite a modest decline in capital investment activity in 1990, the construction industry was a contributor to economic growth in New Brunswick. According to Statistics

Canada's 1991 survey of private and public investment intentions, capital spending fell 3.6% from 1989's record high to $2,730 million. The construction portion of capital investment increased 10.3%, while the completion of major projects in the pulp and paper and mining sectors led to a 21.2% drop in machinery and equipment capital investment.

Spending on repairs to existing assets was estimated at $909.6 million, up 3.3% over 1989. In total, capital and repair investment fell 2.0% to $3,639.6 million. Total capital and repair construction activity increased 11.3% to $2,108.8 million, while machinery and equipment investment declined 15.8% to $1,530.8 million.

Capital spending by the business sector decreased 6.8%, with declines being registered by the manufacturing (-54.5%) (largely due to the completion of the Repap mill modernization and coated paper facilities) and primary (-11.8%) industries. With work commencing on the Belledune and Millbank energy projects, investment by the utilities sector rose 96.1%. The trade, finance and commercial services group reported a 13.0% increase as development of commercial and office complexes in various centres around the province continued. Housing investment fell 4.7%, with high mortgage rates serving to dampen activity. Spending by institutions and government departments increased 9.3%, led

by investment on highway construction by the provincial government.

Mirroring general economic conditions, construction activity in the housing sector was weak in 1990 with starts down 27.1% to 2,683 from 3,681 in 1989. The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities fell 1.9%, while non-residential permits dropped 29.6%. In total, the value of building permits was down 16.9%. Employment in the construction industry averaged 19,000 in 1990, up 1,000 over 1989.

For 1991, capital investment is expected to increase slightly (0.4%) over 1990, and will be the second highest level on record. New construction is projected to rise 3.1% to a record level of $1.8 billion. The outlook for machinery and equipment investment is for a decline of 4.4%. While the major investment projects of the last several years in the commercial and manufacturing industries have been largely completed, work on the Belledune, Dalhousie, Millbank and Ste. Rose energy plants will total approximately $1.6 billion over the next several years. However, the announcement of the start of construction on any large investment project, such as the fixed link to P.E.I., Point Lepreau II or the new Trans-Canada highway, would greatly improve the outlook for the construction industry and the economy in general. The industrial reviews

for forestry, mining, manufacturing and services provide details on many of the larger construction projects planned or currently underway in the province.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The services sector increased its share of total provincial employment to 74.6% in 1990. Employment increased by 6,000 to 217,000, compared to a rise of 4,000 in 1989. Wages and salaries for service industries during 1990 increased 7.2%, as opposed to 1.0% for the goods-producing industries.

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities

Employment in this industry averaged 27,000, an increase of 2,000. During 1990 wages and salaries grew 4.9%.

Total cargo tonnage through the Port of Saint John was up 2.0% compared to a 1.4% decline in 1989. While outgoing-traffic reported a 7.7% increase, incoming-traffic had a decline of 2.3%.

The first phase of an air cargo terminal to be built at the Moncton Airport in 1991 at a cost of $4-5 million will create 50 jobs once operational. Federal Express has

announced it will transfer its data processing and service centre to Moncton creating 60 jobs and CP Express and Transport will be building a customer accounting and service centre establishing 60 long-term jobs. Camco, a telemarketing subsidiary of General Electric Canada, announced plans to set up in Moncton, creating 90 jobs when in full operation. At the same time, lay offs or reductions have been announced for the Moncton area by CN (148 jobs) and Marine Atlantic (30 jobs). Air Canada has also indicated there will be 26 positions cut affecting operations in Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John.

Within the communication sector, the number of telephones in service showed a ten-month average increase of 4.4% during 1990, while the number of long-distance calls originating in New Brunswick went up by 12.4%. Capital expenditures of $106 million on plant and equipment were budgeted by the New Brunswick Telephone Co., up from $91 million in 1989. For 1991, capital spending has been estimated at $103 million.

In-province electricity supply for the first ten months of fiscal 1990/91 was down 2.8%. Industrial sales were down 8.7% primarily due to labour disputes in the pulp and paper and mining sectors, while commercial and residential sales increased by 3.0% and 1.7%, respectively. Major investment projects currently underway by NB Power include the $965

million Belledune thermal unit, the $250 million installation of turbines at Millbank and the $60 million turbine for the Ste. Rose plant. Also announced was a $338 million upgrade to the Dalhousie station. NB Power's expenditures on capital projects in the 1990/91 fiscal year are expected to be over $506 million.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Employment in the trade sector increased by 11.1% to 60,000, representing 27.6% of total employment in services. Wages and salaries for this component increased 7.3% in 1990.

Total retail sales for all stores increased 2.3% in 1990, below the increase in the consumer price index for New Brunswick (4.6%). Wholesale trade declined 7.5% in value terms during the first eleven months of the year.

Capital investment in the retail sector in 1990 was led by the completion of the $20 million expansion of the Regent Mall in Fredericton. Several other malls and retail centres are currently under construction in various centres around the province and will sustain activity into 1991, with one of the largest being the $14 million expansion of the Brookside Mall in Fredericton.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this sector averaged 11,000 in 1990, a drop of 1,000 from the previous year. During 1990 wages and salaries increased 4.5% over 1989.

Investment activity was strong in 1990 with several large office-retail complexes in Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John and other smaller centres either approved, underway or completed. These include the Regency Park and Frederick Square office complexes completed in Fredericton and the announcement of the $30 million Mercantile Centre office complex in Saint John.

Community, Business and Personal Services

This sector includes non-commercial activities such as the provision of health, welfare and education services and various commercial activities, including business services, personal services, entertainment and recreation facilities, and accommodation and eating establishments. Employment increased by 1,000 to 97,000 in 1990. Wages and salaries for the community, business and personal services industry increased 8.1% during the year. Total receipts for restaurants, caterers and taverns increased 4.0% during 1990 compared to 9.2% in 1989.

Major projects underway or announced in the accommodation and recreational sector include the $31 million Sheraton Resort Hotel in Fredericton, the $8.3 million Kingsclear Sports Lodge near Fredericton and the announced $21 million Saint John civic centre. The $26.2 million Crystal Palace Amusement Complex in Dieppe opened in February 1990. In non-commercial services, construction of new hospitals in Campbellton, Edmundston and Tracadie is expected to be completed in 1991, while preliminary work on the new $75 million Miramichi Regional Hospital at Chatham Head begins.

Tourism

Although New Brunswick experienced the general down turn in visitation common to most of North America in 1990, preliminary estimates for expenditures by resident and non-resident travellers in New Brunswick were $612 million, a 4.1% rise from the previous year. All components of the industry are expected to show modest increases. Employment in sectors directly and indirectly related to travel and tourism reached 22,500 person-years (an increase of 4.2%). During 1990 the provincial occupancy rate for roofed accommodations was slightly lower than in 1989.

CONCLUSION

With the economies of Canada and the United States exhibiting recessionary trends as the year progressed, economic growth in New Brunswick in 1990 slowed markedly. Output from the manufacturing and mining industries, hurt by slowing worldwide demand for most products, was further weakened by labour problems. Construction activity, however, continued to be a major component of growth led by energy generation projects. Despite weakening in the latter half of the year, employment growth was stronger than expected, allowing the unemployment rate to fall. Inflation, as measured by the provincial consumer price index, decreased slightly and remained below the national rate for the fifth consecutive year.

The economies of Canada and the United States are expected to be in recession until at least mid-1991. The quick resolution of the Persian Gulf conflict will hopefully lead to downward pressure in oil prices. Consumer and business confidence are low in both countries heading into 1991, despite downward trends in interest rates. In this environment, slackening demand for products from our export-oriented industries will lead to weak economic growth in New Brunswick. Investment, led by energy plant construction, will provide impetus to the economy. Hopefully, the strike in the mining industry can be settled early in the year to

allow this industry to resume normal production. Employment growth will be weak, leading to a probable rise in the unemployment rate. The increase in the provincial consumer price index is expected to be significantly higher than in 1990 as the effects of the federal Goods and Services Tax and higher energy costs feed through the system.

ANNUAL SERIES

Table		Page
1	POPULATION	54
2	POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	54
3	VITAL STATISTICS	55
4	PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA	56
5	COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME	56
6	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA	57
7	PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	58
8	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	59
9	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE	60
10	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE CONSTANT DOLLARS	61
11	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	62
12	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY ($1981)	63
13	PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT	64
14	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY	65
15	LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS	66
16	EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	67
17	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	68
18	COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME	68
19	FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS	69
20	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY	70

Table		Page
21	ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION	70
22	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY	71
23	VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES	72
24	MINERAL PRODUCTION-QUANTITY	73
25	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES	73
26	MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE	74
27	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	75
28	MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS	76
29	DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS	77
30	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	77
31	VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE	78
32	RETAIL TRADE	79
33	RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS	80
34	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	81
35	RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	82
36	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION	83
37	SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY	84
38	EXPORTS	85
39	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	86

Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	696,600	0.0	24,583,100	1.0	2.8
1983	703,200	0.9	24,787,200	0.8	2.8
1984	707,900	0.7	24,978,200	0.8	2.8
1985	709,900	0.3	25,165,400	0.7	2.8
1986	710,400	0.1	25,353,000	0.7	2.8
1987	712,300	0.3	25,617,300	1.0	2.8
1988	714,300	0.3	25,909,200	1.1	2.8
1989p	718,600	0.6	26,223,200	1.2	2.7
1990p	723,900	0.7	26,584,000	1.4	2.7

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-210.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.4	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.9	185.7	61.1
1981	173.6	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	170.6	133.3	116.7	203.9	72.2
1983	169.3	132.1	118.7	209.4	73.6
1984	167.6	130.2	120.1	214.6	75.3
1985	165.2	127.4	121.3	219.0	77.1
1986	161.9	124.6	122.2	222.9	78.8
1987	159.0	122.6	122.8	226.8	81.0
1988	156.4	120.3	123.3	231.5	82.7
1989p	155.3	117.8	123.7	237.3	84.4
1990p	153.9	116.0	124.3	243.4	86.2

Sources: Statistics Canada Census and Statistics Canada 91-210.

Table 3 - VITAL STATISTICS

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1975	11,735	5,235	6,500	11,600	+5,100
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	200	-5,100
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	6,600	+1,400
1984	10,406	5,172	5,234	4,700	-500
1985	10,268	5,298	4,970	2,000	-3,000
1986	10,080	5,382	4,698	500	-4,200
1987	9,653	5,341	4,312	1,900	-2,400
1988	9,534	5,462	4,072	2,000	-2,100
1989	9,822	5,488	4,334	4,300	-35
1990	9,623	5,587	4,036	5,300	+1,300

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003, 84-202 and 91-210.

Table 4 - PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada	% of Ontario	% of Canada
1975	4,525	4,746	6,751	6,106	67.0	74.1
1976	5,112	5,279	7,569	6,877	67.5	74.3
1977	5,539	5,850	8,212	7,513	67.5	73.7
1978	6,088	6,542	8,985	8,299	67.8	73.4
1979	6,692	7,214	9,952	9,242	67.2	72.4
1980	7,390	7,857	11,017	10,352	67.1	71.4
1981	8,512	9,000	12,758	12,038	66.7	70.7
1982	9,634	10,212	14,070	13,206	68.5	73.0
1983	10,326	10,977	14,997	13,831	68.9	74.7
1984	11,277	11,935	16,423	14,893	68.7	75.7
1985	12,106	13,276	17,354	15,877	69.8	76.2
1986	13,055	14,085	18,612	16,823	70.1	77.6
1987	13,951	15,055	20,218	18,007	69.0	77.5
1988	15,065	16,069	22,138	19,580	68.1	76.9
1989	16,097	17,158	24,017	21,092	67.0	76.3
1990*	17,021	18,521	25,353	22,423	67.1	75.9

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 5 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1975	1,951	21	167	192	593	3,010
1976	2,244	36	184	224	680	3,462
1977	2,417	27	199	249	799	3,789
1978	2,623	40	227	326	868	4,189
1979	2,930	44	252	399	888	4,630
1980	3,227	34	261	467	1,015	5,139
1981	3,647	61	273	640	1,161	5,928
1982	3,962	45	350	763	1,403	6,711
1983	4,223	35	453	728	1,587	7,261
1984	4,578	58	509	876	1,762	7,983
1985	5,016	29	570	910	1,884	8,594
1986	5,374	38	631	988	2,053	9,274
1987	5,808	41	660	1,067	2,165	9,937
1988	6,330	49	706	1,162	2,315	10,761
1989	6,852	44	725	1,333	2,411	11,567
1990*	7,263	50	755	1,477	2,569	12,321

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

New Brunswick and Canada

Year	GDP New Brunswick	GDP Canada	GDP per capita New Brunswick	GDP per capita Canada	New Brunswick as % of Canada
	$ million		$	$	
1965	982	49,948	1,597	2,543	62.8
1966	1,093	55,990	1,772	2,797	63.4
1967	1,160	59,982	1,871	2,943	63.6
1968	1,249	65,488	1,998	3,164	63.1
1969	1,371	72,381	2,183	3,447	63.3
1970	1,482	77,259	2,364	3,628	65.2
1971	1,620	84,370	2,553	3,912	65.3
1972	1,832	94,774	2,862	4,347	65.8
1973	2,179	111,956	3,367	5,079	66.3
1974	2,664	134,725	4,076	6,024	67.7
1975	3,032	154,217	4,558	6,795	67.1
1976	3,457	176,924	5,105	7,695	66.3
1977	3,691	193,425	5,395	8,311	64.9
1978	4,086	216,680	5,938	9,214	64.4
1979	5,108	249,497	7,383	10,506	70.3
1980	5,254	282,408	7,555	11,746	64.3
1981	5,853	319,190	8,405	13,113	64.1
1982	6,223	334,990	8,933	13,627	65.6
1983	6,760	363,127	9,613	14,650	65.6
1984	7,555	400,940	10,672	16,052	66.5
1985	8,077	430,094	11,378	17,091	66.6
1986	8,917	450,297	12,552	17,761	70.7
1987	9,603	490,517	13,482	19,148	70.4
1988	10,372	538,366	14,521	20,779	69.9
1989	11,132	579,702	15,491	22,106	70.1
1990*	11,708	601,449	16,174	22,624	71.5

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	5,016	5,374	5,808	6,330	6,852	7,263
Military pay and allowances	127	140	149	150	152	156
Corporation profits before taxes	460	593	765	787	795	675
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	721	867	890	966	1,076	1,178
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	29	38	41	49	44	49
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	570	631	660	706	725	755
Inventory valuation adjustment	-40	-22	-70	-55	-57	-30
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	6,883	7,621	8,243	8,933	9,587	10,046
Indirect taxes	1,126	1,308	1,449	1,560	1,691	1,790
Deduct:						
Subsidies	-196	-146	-165	-168	-178	-184
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	1,194	1,296	1,360	1,439	1,545	1,662
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	9,007	10,079	10,887	11,764	12,645	13,314

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 8 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(millions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Provincial GDP at market prices	9,007	10,079	10,887	11,764	12,645	13,314
Subsidies	196	146	165	168	178	184
Indirect Taxes	-1,126	-1,308	-1,449	-1,560	-1,691	-1,790
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST	8,077	8,917	9,603	10,372	11,132	11,708

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	6,474	6,997	7,452	8,010	8,591	9,088
Goods	3,818	4,087	4,287	4,623	4,933	5,129
Services	2,656	2,910	3,165	3,387	3,658	3,959
Government current expenditure on goods and services	2,638	2,684	2,819	3,041	3,248	3,471
Gross fixed capital formation	2,027	2,095	2,203	2,560	2,935	2,830
Government	387	397	480	417	439	478
Non-residential construction	351	356	420	346	366	394
Machinery and equipment	36	41	60	71	73	84
Business	1,640	1,698	1,723	2,143	2,496	2,352
Residential construction	577	724	724	805	836	792
Non-residential construction	344	328	329	452	607	760
Machinery and equipment	719	646	670	886	1,053	800
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND	11,139	11,776	12,474	13,611	14,774	15,389
Value of physical change in inventories	126	-392	1	163	64	..[1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-2,258	-1,305	-1,588	-2,010	-2,193	-2,075
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	9,007	10,079	10,887	11,764	12,645	13,314

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

TABLE 10 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE[1]
CONSTANT DOLLARS
(millions of 1986 dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	6,716	6,997	7,237	7,508	7,707
Goods	3,941	4,087	4,188	4,366	4,452
Services	2,775	2,910	3,049	3,142	3,255
Government Current Expenditure On Goods and Services	2,677	2,684	2,714	2,866	2,929
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,036	2,095	2,172	2,481	2,770
Government	388	397	479	405	414
Construction	355	356	417	331	338
Machinery and Equipment	34	41	62	74	76
Business	1,648	1,698	1,693	2,076	2,356
Residential Construction	601	724	697	745	754
Non-Residential Construction	349	328	313	407	519
Machinery and Equipment	684	646	683	924	1,083
Final Domestic Demand	11,428	11,776	12,123	12,855	13,406

Columns may not sum due to rounding.

[1]The sum of Final Domestic Demand plus Exports minus Imports equals Gross Provincial Expenditure. Export and Import data in constant dollars are not available for the provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 11 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985[1]	1986[1]
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	123.1	108.8	96.2	120.4	118.5	144.5
Logging & Forestry	128.6	90.1	138.8	217.5	164.7	189.6
Fishing & Trapping	34.2	42.9	50.6	49.2	56.0	70.4
Mining	125.9	124.5	94.2	200.9	109.2	142.7
Manufacturing	848.3	800.6	896.1	972.2	1,133.0	1,337.0
Construction	489.4	541.6	546.5	519.1	518.0	589.3
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	222.8	226.7	400.2	453.9	452.6	541.8
Educational Services	3.6	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.7	3.0
Health Services	92.1	110.6	130.6	125.0	137.9	146.8
Accommodation & Food Services	140.6	148.9	157.1	188.7	194.6	213.5
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	18.1	21.5	20.5	19.3	25.4	27.0
Water Systems	11.1	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.7	14.4
Provincial Government Services	212.5	247.4	272.2	236.0	302.3	316.9
Local Government Services	81.8	92.0	101.1	104.5	116.6	119.6
Educational Services	418.3	466.9	516.1	530.1	559.8	603.3
Health & Social Services	284.3	365.4	407.0	439.4	446.6	472.9
Goods Producing Industries	1,983.4	1,947.6	2,235.1	2,545.9	2,565.7	3,029.8
Service Producing Industries	3,868.6	4,267.4	4,528.9	5,009.1	5,511.3	5,887.2
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	5,852.0	6,215.0	6,764.0	7,555.0	8,077.0	8,917.0

[1]Starting with 1984 data, GDP estimates have been integrated (where possible) to the 1984 regional input-output model and, thus, are not fully comparable to previous series.

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 12 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Constant Dollars
(millions of 1981 dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985[1]	1986[1]
BUSINESS SECTOR						
Agriculture	123.1	131.5	112.0	122.2	130.3	178.8
Logging & Forestry	128.6	84.9	128.7	202.5	166.8	189.6
Fishing and Trapping	34.2	38.5	38.2	35.5	41.3	47.4
Manufacturing	848.3	784.4	848.4	889.2	1,018.8	1,113.1
Construction	489.4	528.5	518.8	498.3	504.9	544.6
Electric Power, Gas & Other Utility Industries	222.8	242.0	415.4	357.7	352.3	393.3
Educational Services	3.6	2.3	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.5
Health Services	92.1	94.3	103.0	95.3	100.1	101.4
Accommodation & Food Services	140.6	133.2	127.8	148.3	139.2	144.8
NON-BUSINESS SECTOR						
Forestry Services	18.1	19.2	17.0	16.0	21.7	20.8
Water Systems	11.1	11.5	11.0	10.7	9.9	10.0
Provincial Government Services	212.5	224.7	231.1	228.2	232.5	238.7
Local Government Services	81.8	82.8	81.7	82.9	86.5	88.7
Educational Services	418.3	425.2	433.7	437.0	434.0	435.7
Health & Social Services	284.3	311.3	330.4	360.9	362.4	378.3

[1]Starting with 1984 data, GDP estimates have been integrated (where possible) to the 1984 regional input-output model and, thus, are not fully comparable to previous series.

Source: Statistics Canada 15-203.

Table 13 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990[1]	1991[2]
Capital Expenditures	1,938.8	2,151.9	2,497.3	2,832.3	2,730.0	2,740.7
Construction:	1,224.3	1,403.8	1,520.0	1,581.4	1,744.3	1,798.3
Primary & Construction	88.1	65.5	80.3	60.6	89.5	79.2
Manufacturing	41.6	40.7	89.9	130.3	93.4	37.1
Utilities	71.1	87.0	121.0	184.7	298.0	478.4
Trade & Finance	115.0	119.4	136.7	173.4	230.5	117.9
Housing	538.6	653.2	722.8	638.8	608.6	636.0
Gov't & Institutional	369.9	438.0	369.3	393.6	424.3	449.7
Machinery & Equipment:	714.5	748.1	977.3	1,250.9	985.7	942.4
Primary & Construction	87.1	101.0	108.3	143.3	90.3	95.8
Manufacturing	241.2	247.2	429.5	692.8	281.3	225.5
Utilities	160.2	119.9	151.6	136.1	331.1	340.8
Trade & Finance	165.4	211.8	208.8	193.0	183.6	195.1
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	60.6	68.2	79.1	85.7	99.4	85.2
Repair Expenditures	701.3	750.8	809.7	880.5	909.6	967.6
Primary & Construction	132.4	132.4	148.0	156.3	153.7	175.1
Manufacturing	133.1	169.9	188.7	216.6	250.3	265.8
Utilities	200.6	188.0	186.1	194.8	203.8	216.4
Trade & Finance	52.2	65.9	58.8	71.2	54.3	53.0
Housing	69.5	83.0	102.6	112.2	118.0	124.0
Gov't & Institutional	113.5	111.6	125.5	129.4	129.5	133.3
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,640.1	2,902.7	3,307.0	3,712.8	3,639.6	3,708.3

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 and 61-206.

Table 14 - AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY
(dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Forestry	479.46	491.59	533.03	543.87
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	624.73	648.82	706.22	714.82
Manufacturing	470.56	487.66	526.09	546.97
Food and Beverages	379.55	383.10	414.09	437.00
Wood	400.70	419.66	430.63	457.16
Paper and Allied	759.95	783.26	824.03	869.97
Construction	463.35	480.37	538.45	537.61
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	480.84	497.15	540.21	553.81
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	532.19	554.56	582.11	612.07
Transportation	496.21	512.95	537.71	564.91
Trade	278.82	295.38	300.83	316.11
Wholesale Trade	402.78	416.26	427.72	441.13
Retail Trade	234.74	246.76	249.64	263.42
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	400.50	422.67	437.08	453.13
Community, Business and Personal Services	354.34	362.21	380.33	409.36
Education and Related Services	522.18	539.63	556.48	585.52
Health and Welfare Services	365.13	377.78	399.42	414.49
Services to Business Management	350.56	370.81	396.72	438.79
Accommodation and Food Services	162.73	160.16	176.34	188.53
Public Administration	541.18	553.09	577.71	618.36
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	385.22	396.20	411.52	437.20
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE	407.45	421.10	442.62	463.33

Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 15 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1975	461	248	224	24	9.8	53.8
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	512	281	242	40	14.1	54.9
1983	519	288	245	43	14.8	55.4
1984	525	290	247	43	14.8	55.2
1985	530	300	255	45	15.1	56.7
1986	533	306	262	44	14.3	57.4
1987	537	312	272	41	13.1	58.2
1988	541	318	280	38	12.0	58.8
1989	547	325	284	41	12.5	59.5
1990	553	331	291	40	12.1	59.8

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201 & 71-220.

Table 16 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Industry						
Agriculture	7	6	6	5	5	5
Other Primary Industries	11	11	11	12	13	13
Manufacturing	32	35	37	39	37	37
Construction	14	15	15	17	18	19
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	25	23	23	25	25	27
Trade	48	50	53	53	54	60
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10	11	12	12	12	11
Service	85	88	90	93	96	97
Public Administration	22	23	24	24	24	22
Total	255	262	272	280	284	291
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	68	69	69	72	78	79
Clerical	42	41	45	46	47	46
Sales	23	25	26	26	25	28
Service	39	42	44	44	42	44
Primary Occupations	15	14	15	15	15	15
Processing	30	32	34	34	33	34
Construction	18	19	18	21	20	20
Transportation	11	12	13	13	12	14
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	9	9	9	10	11	10

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001, 71-529 and 71-220.

Table 17 - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total Government
1976	16,384	28,899	3,754	49,037
1977	16,729	29,125	4,063	49,917
1978	17,205	29,701	3,815	50,721
1979	17,142	28,942	3,976	50,060
1980	17,340	29,248	4,164	50,752
1981	17,653	29,739	4,198	51,590
1982	16,883	30,734	4,341	51,958
1983	16,737	31,101	4,231	52,069
1984	16,922	36,613[1]	4,196	57,731
1985	16,823	38,148[1]	4,321	59,292
1986	16,660	39,182[1]	4,256	60,098
1987	16,342	40,839[1]	4,387	61,568
1988	16,466	41,165[1]	4,328	61,959
1989	16,085	41,724[1]	4,603	62,412

[1]Includes employees omitted prior to 1984 (approximately 5,500 in 1984).

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007 and 72-009.

Table 18 - Components of Farm Income
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Gross Income[1]	Operating & Depreciation Costs	Total Net Income
1976	115,608	118,557	82,628	35,929
1977	110,896	113,392	88,106	25,286
1978	122,972	129,647	94,251	35,396
1979	140,577	145,455	107,627	37,828
1980	151,995	153,902	134,415	19,487
1981	194,910	208,722	164,490	44,232
1982	190,327	195,532	175,947	19,585
1983	199,828	195,367	172,957	22,410
1984	216,654	225,853	182,010	43,843
1985	216,536	234,971	189,667	45,304
1986	224,264	211,661	187,793	23,868
1987	242,904	260,593	194,129	66,464
1988	253,459	247,041	200,028	47,013
1989	272,817	280,130	209,170	70,960
1990	275,033	..	..	..

[1]Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 19 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Oats	1,359	1,075	894	1,290	1,378	1,131
Potatoes	43,642	43,148	52,351	54,000	75,585	78,237
Fruits	5,951	7,803	9,642	9,607	7,921	8,714
Vegetables	6,646	6,353	7,607	9,459	8,459	9,108
Forest & Maple Products	6,428	7,543	7,639	8,335	8,461	8,478
Other Crops	9,321	10,360	11,764	10,721	12,417	12,549
Total Crops	73,347	76,282	89,897	93,412	114,221	118,217
Cattle & Calves	19,880	26,037	23,488	26,287	23,343	25,354
Hogs	20,179	22,176	20,556	16,407	17,222	16,313
Sheep & Lambs	256	323	488	437	314	395
Dairy Products	51,864	53,743	54,551	58,025	58,435	58,876
Poultry	22,373	24,347	25,235	27,872	29,826	31,706
Eggs	14,172	13,070	13,428	14,046	15,326	15,417
Other Livestock & Products	3,121	1,999	5,428	3,980	2,900	2,221
Total Livestock & Products	131,845	141,695	143,174	147,054	147,366	150,282
Provincial Stabilization Programs	2,906	934	501	3,563	2,564	772
Dairy Subsidy	3,720	3,672	3,613	3,811	3,676	3,510
ASA	11	41	110	3,826	2,983	1,165
Miscellaneous Payments	4,707	1,640	5,609	1,793	2,007	1,087
Total Direct Payments	11,344	6,287	9,833	12,993	11,230	6,534
Total Cash Receipts	216,536	224,264	242,904	253,459	272,817	275,033

Source: Statistics Canada 21-603.

Table 20 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1975	262	4,134	41,858	62,598	149,161
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,562	219,528
1983	243	4,051	75,665	127,631	295,665
1984	265	3,217	67,873	171,680	370,493
1985	255	2,831	61,434	129,692	351,137
1986	232	2,970	69,909	126,737	365,324
1987	198	2,829	71,735	134,744	380,698
1987[1]	850	3,224	82,117	178,671	439,073
1988[1]	948	3,614	96,252	221,831	546,818

[1]Data not comparable to previous years because of new survey techniques.

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 21 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1975	1 755 000	4 913 000	193 000	45 000	6 906 000
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000
1984	2 534 000	5 486 000	269 000	89 000	8 378 000
1985	2 344 000	5 126 000	337 000	89 000	7 896 000
1986	2 542 000	5 745 000	340 000	93 000	8 720 000
1987	2 559 000	5 232 000	78 000	-	7 869 000
1988p	2 560 000	6 626 000	13 000	-	9 199 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 22 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Year	Sea Fish Landings		Number of Fishermen
	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Value ($'000)	
1976	118 527	25,082	5,486
1977	133 034	34,369	6,076
1978	154 899	49,976	4,842
1979	139 367	53,917	5,286
1980	107 161	48,752	5,896
1981	104 414	55,003	5,929
1982	111 027	67,377	5,805
1983	109 111	79,682	6,567
1984	96 976	75,751	6,665
1985	127 541	81,498	6,488
1986	130 498	94,116	7,749
1987	131 562	101,010	7,934
1988	140 150	112,157	7,903
1989	150 846	87,728	7,764
1990	153 046	99,548	..

Sources: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada and Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Table 23 - VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES
(thousands of dollars)

Species	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Groundfish	7,896	10,839	14,016	9,083	9,734	10,852
Cod	5,380	7,456	8,284	4,650	6,478	7,843
Haddock	125	149	208	96	10	17
Redfish	680	1,016	1,860	1,582	1,058	637
Other	1,711	2,218	3,664	2,755	2,188	2,355
Pelagic & Estuarial	12,041	14,521	17,591	16,838	17,598	17,737
Herring	10,328	13,462	16,741	13,576	13,259	15,931
Salmon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smelts	272	100	451	826	465	409
Tuna	63	23	-	-	-	-
Other	1,378	936	399	2,436	3,874	1,397
Molluscs & Crustaceans	61,353	68,533	69,210	85,926	59,944	70,672
Clams	2,576	3,537	2,390	1,719	1,589	565
Crabs	18,029	25,929	23,527	32,110	11,944	10,529
Lobsters	32,322	29,162	27,288	42,546	32,919	38,815
Scallops	5,426	4,882	9,075	5,306	7,287	16,619
Other	3,000	5,023	6,930	4,245	6,205	4,144
Miscellaneous[1]	208	223	193	310	452	287
Total	81,498	94,116	101,010	112,157	87,728	99,548

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Sources: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada.

Table 24 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1989	1990p
Copper	kilograms	7,802	6,475
Lead	kilograms	65,180	51,278
Zinc	kilograms	201,550	249,605
Silver	kilograms	191	115
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	251	275
Sulphur	metric tonnes	107	74
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	9,249	10,398
Stone	metric tonnes	2,365	2,756
Coal	metric tonnes	520	550

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-202 and Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 25 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1975	2,996	36,596	79,099	208,422
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722
1983	2,626	70,416	110,241	372,625
1984	2,940	90,111	221,143	486,914
1985	3,068	93,587	128,034	419,068
1986	3,145	103,194	160,434	450,488
1987	3,191	107,175	212,098	539,831
1988	3,222	112,569	327,458	699,074

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 26 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990p
Metallics	359,501	312,466	391,728	604,046	582,439	596,003
Copper	13,454	12,860	17,515	25,139	26,456	20,720
Lead	39,463	45,341	70,333	75,587	67,787	61,380
Zinc	247,669	196,595	229,699	431,581	433,736	480,989
Silver	48,921	41,168	56,176	54,236	40,063	20,954
Non-Metallic	67,527	118,813	153,969	226,908	201,998	206,533
Peat Moss	14,700	21,351	20,405	25,428	24,910	28,273
Sulphur	11,175	8,956	13,975	17,127	15,796	10,025
Structural Materials	46,011	42,266	44,567	46,280	45,896	46,159
Cement	12,366	9,526	3,451	x	x	x
Sand, Gravel	x	x	x	18,251	16,023	18,453
Stone	12,168	13,064	15,934	15,266	18,976	17,290
Fuels	31,626	28,027	33,347	33,530	33,740	37,400
Coal	31,600	28,000	33,320	33,530	33,740	37,400
Total Other Minerals[1]	4,232	-	-	-	-	-
All Minerals	508,897	501,572	623,611	910,764	864,073	886,095

[1] Total of confidential values.

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 and Department of Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 27 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1979	32,422	467,033	905,679	2,970,508
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1982[1]	28,506	561,295	936,750	3,319,877
1983[1]	28,429	593,532	1,040,848	3,504,835
1984[1]	28,531	631,327	1,150,595	4,092,301
1985[1]	29,456	692,037	1,242,712	4,243,042
1986[1]	31,805	764,144	1,534,531	4,909,325
1987[1]	32,424	838,345	2,035,355	5,634,686
1988[1]	34,508	931,646	2,110,878	5,627,650
1989[1]	34,200*	995,000*	..	6,152,130
1990[1]	32,400*	1,005,000*	..	6,279,883

[1]Data based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Prior data based on 1970 SIC.

Source: Statistics Canada 31-001, 31-203 and 72-002.

Table 28 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990
Paper & Allied Products	1,564,199	1,643,519	1,899,857	1,806,135
Food Industries	1,097,261	1,127,797	1,128,621	1,195,218
Beverage Industries	177,600	173,040	216,384	232,717
Wood Industries	454,675	497,642	496,279	458,912
Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds.	92,042	96,283	111,907	116,097
Fabricated Metal Products	148,105	183,547	167,404	213,099
Furniture & Fixture	18,404	20,699	19,462	20,424
Miscellaneous	2,082,400	1,885,123	2,112,216	2,237,281
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	5,634,686	5,627,650	6,152,130	6,279,883

Sources: Statistics Canada 31-001 and 31-203.

Table 29 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	Starts			Completions		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1975	6,983	6,366	231,456	5,804	6,249	216,964
1976	6,772	7,470	273,203	7,137	7,364	236,249
1977	4,308	7,495	245,724	5,313	7,521	251,789
1978	5,167	4,853	227,667	5,896	5,745	246,533
1979	5,021	4,538	197,049	5,090	6,132	226,489
1980	2,646	3,895	158,601	3,258	4,512	176,168
1981	2,188	3,715	177,973	2,477	4,374	174,996
1982	1,680	3,691	125,860	1,427	3,174	133,942
1983	4,742	5,697	162,645	3,487	5,069	163,008
1984	2,873	4,598	134,900	3,923	5,082	153,012
1985	4,142	6,923	165,826	3,224	5,748	139,106
1986	4,045	7,571	199,785	4,504	7,571	184,605
1987	3,716	6,460	245,986	3,944	6,488	217,976
1988	3,621	5,478	222,562	3,798	5,793	216,532
1989	3,681	5,359	215,382	3,383	4,904	217,371
1990	2,683	5,560	181,630	2,959	5,477	206,163

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 and CMHC.

Table 30 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value	(thousands of dollars)	
1975	22,709	297,766	321,388	828,972
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983	19,761	403,218	464,092	1,154,410
1984	20,317	429,618	485,077	1,200,082
1985	23,256	514,211	551,377	1,447,555
1986	20,344	465,265	551,337	1,471,396
1987	21,551	525,684	656,046	1,670,885
1988	23,417	590,907	780,093	1,811,322
1989[1]	23,560	667,414	869,573	2,047,986
1990[2]	22,880	692,605	899,529	2,160,327

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 31 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990[2]
Building Construction	995,075	1,042,640	1,213,772	1,351,838	1,508,947	1,475,534
Residential	573,411	608,077	736,203	825,434	871,215	936,584
Industrial	90,401	67,020	66,339	102,857	137,919	73,966
Commercial	145,776	148,172	180,468	206,919	278,609	265,421
Institutional	143,303	167,508	180,796	164,601	174,884	152,443
Other building construction	42,184	51,863	49,966	52,027	46,320	47,120
Engineering Construction	452,480	428,756	457,113	459,484	539,039	684,793
Marine construction	17,175	11,434	15,388	22,436	20,975	27,806
Road, highway & aerodome construction	164,373	154,097	x	x	x	x
Waterworks & sewage system	46,075	45,097	52,137	46,760	38,551	44,432
Dams & irrigation	2,235	3,283	3,332	3,168	3,386	2,299
Electric power construction	48,493	57,705	64,420	92,167	162,914	280,369
Railway, telephone & telegraph	72,083	51,160	54,745	x	x	x
Gas & oil facilities	11,193	10,514	5,997	7,809	24,858	25,875
Other engineering construction	90,853	95,466	84,178	95,190	81,331	90,431
Total	1,447,555	1,471,396	1,670,885	1,811,322	2,047,986	2,160,327

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 32 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1978	1,745.0	2,239.5	68,769.3	2,536	2,674	2,924
1979	1,975.5	2,523.6	77,025.1	2,855	2,998	3,244
1980	2,119.1	2,643.0	84,026.6	3,047	3,127	3,495
1981	2,317.5	2,889.1	94,292.8	3,328	3,409	3,874
1982	2,448.6	3,097.8	97,638.5	3,515	3,647	3,972
1983	2,719.3	3,533.8	106,243.0	3,867	4,123	4,286
1984	2,927.4	4,048.0	116,079.9	4,135	4,683	4,647
1985	3,171.5	4,579.6	129,446.3	4,468	5,258	5,144
1986	3,482.4	4,796.1	140,009.3	4,902	5,493	5,522
1987	3,794.2	5,225.3	153,732.8	5,327	5,951	6,001
1988	4,119.9	5,606.0	165,190.4	5,768	6,357	6,376
1989	4,329.7	5,834.3	172,744.7	6,025	6,586	6,587
1989[1]	4,832.0	6,271.0	192,720.0	6,724	7,079	7,349
1990[1]	4,942.0	6,429.0	194,730.0	6,827	7,211	7,325

[1] The Retail Trade Survey has been redesigned and is now based on a new sample.

Sources: Statistics Canada 63-005, 63-517 and 63-519.

Table 33 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(thousands of dollars)

	1987	1988	1989
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	687,564	726,087	746,540
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	158,229	181,957	192,706
All other food stores	52,758	52,615	52,244
Department stores	285,874	299,225	309,179
General merchandise stores	134,547	141,145	144,643
General stores	133,618	135,146	143,084
Variety stores	67,352	61,753	54,172
Motor vehicle dealers	696,659	774,274	805,189
Used car dealers	27,807	34,722	37,818
Service stations	396,171	444,408	458,651
Garages	15,184	22,418	37,537
Automotive parts & accessories stores	103,001	98,060	109,329
Men's clothing stores	30,098	30,351	34,032
Women's clothing stores	72,747	77,790	81,213
Family clothing stores	47,376	52,410	63,704
Speciality shoe stores	x	x	x
Family shoe stores	x	x	x
Hardware stores	46,090	51,205	58,946
Household furniture stores	37,996	49,381	58,622
Household appliance stores	11,446	11,608	11,314
Furniture, T.V., radio & appliance stores	x	x	x
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	233,170	256,858	283,061
Book & stationary stores	20,021	22,976	25,206
Florists	14,104	15,236	16,843
Jewellery stores	27,936	30,816	31,793
Sporting goods & accessories stores	33,568	39,754	50,545
Personal accessories stores	21,735	26,053	30,900
All other stores	393,021	433,283	439,715
Total	3,794,167	4,119,921	4,329,695

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 34 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1986 = 100)

Year	New Brunswick								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1979	65.2	59.9	71.7	57.9	62.5	60.8	45.6	60.9	61.0
1980	72.4	65.1	79.9	65.0	69.0	66.7	50.3	67.2	67.2
1981	81.0	74.1	85.3	74.5	76.5	73.3	57.1	75.4	75.5
1982	84.7	83.0	89.3	82.5	84.2	80.7	64.9	82.4	83.7
1983	86.7	89.5	92.4	88.5	91.0	87.7	75.0	87.9	88.5
1984	91.5	94.3	94.7	92.3	95.0	91.4	81.6	92.4	92.4
1985	95.0	98.8	97.3	97.5	96.8	94.7	89.2	96.6	96.0
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.6	102.0	103.6	99.2	105.1	105.7	105.2	102.8	104.4
1988	106.5	105.1	108.4	101.6	109.6	111.5	116.2	106.5	108.6
1989	111.1	108.5	111.9	106.9	114.1	116.0	135.1	111.5	114.0
1990	116.9	113.0	115.0	111.8	119.6	119.5	149.0	116.6	119.5

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 and 62-010.

Table 35 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment[1]
		Total	Hotels & Motels	Total	Restaurants	
	(millions of dollars)					
1976	164.5	50.4	46.8	114.1	41.1	..
1977	177.1	55.1	51.4	122.0	44.0	..
1978	202.4	61.2	56.8	141.2	46.9	..
1979	214.6	64.7	60.0	149.9	48.8	..
1980	231.6	70.5	65.2	161.1	..	..
1981	244.4	77.0	71.5	167.3	89.0	..
1982	271.4	84.5	79.0	186.9	95.4	..
1983	273.2	86.0	80.4	187.2	94.1	10,540
1984	303.9	97.0	90.3	206.9	105.5	10,565
1985	319.8	100.8	92.2	219.0	113.2	12,342
1986	354.2	114.6	107.6	239.6	124.1	12,909
1987	391.9	126.1	118.7	265.8	143.9	13,931
1988	..	..	..	282.1	148.9	14,370
1989	..	..	..	308.0	162.1	14,921
1990	..	..	..	320.4	167.7	13,465

[1]Accommodation and food services.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 and 72-002.

Table 36 - TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Year	Passenger	Commercial	Motorcycle	Other	Total
1975	218,919	55,924	9,656	4,159	288,658
1976	226,070	61,921	8,490	4,025	300,506
1977	235,164	69,501	9,554	4,443	318,662
1978	243,301	78,127	10,903	8,446	340,777
1979	250,388	85,290	10,869	9,720	356,267
1980	252,915	91,421	11,315	8,585	364,236
1981	251,511	91,684	10,778	11,978[1]	365,951
1982	249,819	100,219	10,793	11,965	372,796
1983	259,866	107,268	11,640	10,684	389,458
1984	268,686	110,628	11,817	12,506	403,637
1985	278,106	114,265	11,836	12,598	416,805
1986	286,037	121,462	11,393	7,590	426,482
1987	292,736	126,677	10,970	6,252	436,635
1988	301,698	133,179	10,340	6,345	451,562
1989	309,307	129,814	9,901	6,229	455,251

[1]Includes registered mopeds from 1981 on.

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219.

Table 37 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Supply of Electric Energy	17,954	19,780	19,498	19,280	20,160	19,601
Total Generation	11,401	12,222	12,633	15,932	17,589	16,665
Hydro-generation (net)	2,287	3,184	2,246	2,615	2,361	3,483
Utilities	2,242	3,123	2,200	2,555	2,305	3,412
Industries	45	62	45	60	55	72
Thermal generation (net)	9,114	9,038	10,388	13,317	15,228	13,182
Utilities	8,526	8,329	9,723	12,637	14,472	12,503
Industries	588	709	665	679	757	679
Imported from United States	412	424	266	216	264	161
Received from other provinces	6,141	7,133	6,598	3,132	2,308	2,775
Disposal of Electric Energy	17,954	19,780	19,498	19,280	20,160	19,601
Total Provincial Disposal	10,514	11,555	12,039	12,698	13,506	13,173
Domestic	3,263	3,564	3,726	4,059	..	..
Industrial	4,362	5,008	5,293	5,478	..	..
Commercial & Other	1,760	1,866	1,949	2,082	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,129	1,117	1,071	1,079	..	..
Exported to United States	6,493	7,008	6,140	5,217	4,640	4,275
Delivered to other provinces	947	1,217	1,319	1,365	2,014	2,153

[1]One gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 and 57-202.

Table 38 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1976	775,608	22.4	37,576	21.2	2.1
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	22.6	2.1
1978	1,280,175	31.3	52,259	24.1	2.4
1979	2,049,847	40.1	64,317	25.8	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.4	3.1
1981	2,440,837	41.7	81,337	25.5	3.0
1982	1,462,305	23.5	81,825	24.4	1.8
1983	1,667,680	24.7	88,155	24.3	1.9
1984	2,132,660	28.2	109,437	27.3	1.9
1985	2,128,508	26.4	116,145	27.0	1.8
1986	2,590,710	29.1	116,733	25.9	2.2
1987	2,951,159	30.7	121,462	24.8	2.4
1988	3,097,636	29.9	134,075	24.9	2.3
1989	3,031,991	27.2	134,511	23.2	2.3
1990	3,118,726	26.6	140,989	23.4	2.2

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 and unpublished tabulations.

Table 39 - DOMESTIC EXPORTS
(thousands of dollars)

Commodity Group	1989	1990
Live Animals	348	2,643
Food, Feed & Beverages	355,216	387,627
Meat & Meat Preparations	1,039	2,136
Fish & Fish Preparations	250,290	245,746
Dairy & Bakery Products	2,317	1,600
Fruit & Fruit Preparations	2,423	2,119
Vegetable & Vegetable Preparations	63,054	96,631
Other Foods	3,060	4,122
Beverages	33,035	35,274
Crude Materials, Inedible	863,072	1,012,899
Crude Vegetable Products	13,910	20,595
Crude Animal Products	4,015	4,947
Non-Metallic Minerals & Mineral Fuels	673,731	820,591
Petroleum Oils, Other Than Crude	424,085	582,606
Electrical Energy	215,784	198,634
Metallic Ores & Scrap	171,416	166,765
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,720,326	1,621,616
Lumber	128,683	135,312
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	60,824	42,093
Woodpulp & Similar Pulp	719,913	655,262
Paper & Paperboard	592,219	600,764
Inorganic Chemicals	717	1,603
Organic Chemicals	62	2,710
Pharmaceutical Products	29	17
Fertilizers	144,625	131,035
Other Chemical & Allied Products	1,038	7,576
Plastic & Rubber Products (excl. tires)	11,847	6,833
Metals & Metal Fabricated Products	42,788	32,746
Precious Metals, Stones & Alloys, Glass	5,826	678
Non-Metallic Mineral Basic Products	9,786	4,155
Textiles & Textile Articles	1,969	831
End Products, Inedible	50,620	47,084
Industrial & Agricultural Machinery	25,729	21,742
Transportation Equipment	6,590	12,206
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	2,319	2,479
Precision Equipment	8,917	7,063
Miscellaneous End Products	7,065	3,592
Special Transactions Trade (incl. tires)	42,409	46,857
Total	3,031,991	3,118,726

Source: Statistics Canada unpublished numbers.